

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—  
JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY** was established in June, 1785, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year, with less than half its existence in English, with less than fifty-six editions filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well written, and the best of foreign, household, domestic, foreign, and foreign news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special prints given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

### The British Squadron.

Her Majesty's war ships Bellerophon, Canada and Partridge arrived Thursday morning and anchored just west of Goat Island where they have since been the centre of universal attraction. They were received with the customary salute from Fort Adams and the Naval Training Station, which was duly returned by the visitors, and the officers of the two governments exchanged courtesies. As soon after their arrival as convenient the ships were visited by Mayor Coggeshall and Mr. President Hammatt of the Common Council who extended to Admiral Watson, his officers and men the freedom of the city; and subsequently Admiral Watson, Sir John Ross, Capt. Drury of the Bellerophon, Capt. Dowding of the Canada, Capt. Noel of the Partridge, and Capt. Jenkins, aide-de-camp to Sir John Ross, were given a drive about the city and suburbs as guests of Mayor Coggeshall. Mr. President Burdick of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. President Hammatt of the Common Council who were accompanied by Admiral Luce, Capt. Stanton, Commander Jewell and Midshipman Watson, U. S. N., and Mr. John Gilpin, and Col. Harris.

The vessels will probably remain here until the latter part of next week when they will proceed to Halifax where they will be joined by the Thrush in command of Prince George of Wales who, unfortunately, decided to omit Newport in his list of visits.

### Death of George Collins.

Mr. George Collins, one of the best known and most highly esteemed of Newport's adopted citizens, died at his residence on Cottage street Thursday evening, aged 90 years. He had been in poor health for a year or two, but it was hoped by his many friends that he might get stronger, and the announcement of his death was a great shock.

Mr. Collins was a native of Providence, and for several years previous to the war he was a leading merchant of that city. After retiring from business he lived for some time abroad and came to Newport as a permanent resident about twelve years ago. He was a gentleman in his fullest sense, and possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

The drivers and car-conductors of the electric cars Tuesday night noticed a man lying on the ground by the fence on Broadway near Vernon avenue, and when as the last car started from the Mile Corner, 11 o'clock, Conductor Barker decided to investigate. A little shaking succeeded in rousing the man who said he was a Swede in the employ of the Old Colony Company and that he had not been well for a day or two and came out there to get the air. He did not appear to have been drinking and Councilman Flage, one of the passengers of the car, paid his fare to Marlboro street where he said on to go to his rooms which he said were on Marsh street.

Mr. Geo. L. Robinson a native of Wakefield, R. I., and brother of Mrs. John Eldred of this city, is department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the state of Wisconsin, and will be in attendance at the National G. A. R. encampment in Boston next week. Mr. Robinson is at the head of a large wholesale grocery establishment in Milwaukee. He will be accompanied on his eastern trip by his family who will visit in this city and in Wakefield.

The M. E. Church, Middletown, will give its annual clambake at Southwick's Grove on Wednesday, August 12th. If the weather on that day should prove so stormy that the bake cannot come off, a new bake will be advertised for some future date. There will be no postponement to the next day. It is intended to make this the best bake of the season.

Mr. Frank Morgan has purchased of Mr. A. M. Kimber the small office building at the foot of Main avenue, and is having it moved to a lot on Collins street.

Mr. John Palmer, of Carlisle, Eng-land, is visiting Capt. H. D. Scott, on Division street.

### Gold Robberies.

The Post Office received a sum of \$60,000 stamps. The community was greatly startled Thursday noon by the announcement that the Newport Postoffice had been robbed, and a general rush of citizens, police officers and detectives was made for that institution. Every thing was excitement there, however, and the amount of loss varied with the multitude from \$100 to \$20,000 but, happily, the lower figures was the nearer correct. The exact amount stolen was \$1,222.98.

Everything soon became quiet about the postoffice, and the business there proceeded as if nothing had happened, but detective Richards and the officers of the police force were kept actively at work about the streets, boats and trains, however, well into the night, being reinforced in the evening by Inspector White of Boston, although neither the stamps nor the parties taking them could be found.

The robbery must have occurred some time between a little before 12 and 12:30 o'clock and probably while Deputy Postmaster Carr and his assistant were having their attentions held at the wickets by a couple of strangers. It was a bold affair, as it would soon next to impossible for any one to get to the safe where the stamps were kept without detection, but it was this boldness that made success possible. It seems hard that Mr. Brown after trying for the past five months to be released from the postmastership, should, immediately upon receiving that release, be visited by such a calamity and he will have the sympathy of every citizen. A reward of \$300 has been offered for the recovery of the property and conviction of the thieves.

Tuesday night the market of Councilman Joseph C. Coggeshall, on Washington square was entered by burglars and relieved of a large number of lams, an entrance being gained by forcing the door to his back room, and Thursday, right in broad day light, a man walked into Councilman E. P. Marsh's furniture warehous at 101 and 103 Thames street and got away with two large folding chairs. As soon as Mr. Marsh missed the chairs, he went into a neighboring store to enquire if anybody had been seen with two chairs answering the description of his and was told that about an hour before a stranger had gone down West Marlboro street toward the Old Colony depot thus hurried. And that was the last of the chairs.

Deputy Collector Edward Newton has purchased of Mr. James C. Wood the estate No. 12 Division street, containing about 2700 square feet of land, and will immediately begin extensive improvements to the same. The present old house is to be torn down and Mr. J. D. Johnston has made plans of a handsome cottage to take its place. The building will be two stories high and measure about 35 feet square on the ground.

In order to facilitate matters and help to make it possible to run the street cars on schedule time, the company has issued notice that the cars will stop only at street corners to take in or let out passengers, except in case of infirmities. Our crossings are so close together, however, especially on Spring street, that this will cause little inconvenience.

At a special meeting of Newport Council, Knights of Sherwood Forest Wednesday evening, D. J. McGowan was elected commander to fill the unexpired term of Commander Shanteler, resigned, and John Adam was made vice commander to succeed Joseph Hartman, also resigned.

The funeral of Mr. John Martin, who died on Monday, was solemnized Wednesday in charge of the Newport Branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which the deceased was a member, and was attended also by large delegations from the Brick Layers', Masons', and Tenders' Unions.

Mr. John McAdam, a practicing lawyer in New York, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McAdam, on Bay View avenue.

The ball to be given by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, at their Shepard avenue cottage, will be one of the social events of the season.

Mr. R. H. Tilley and family will spend two or three weeks at the White Mountains, making their headquarters at North Conway.

Mr. A. C. Titus went to New York Thursday night. He will visit Coney Island, Long Branch and Saratoga before his return.

Miss Louise K., daughter of His Honor Mayor Coggeshall, will enter Noonton College at Cambridge, England, next month, in pursuit of further education.

Mrs. A. V. Stout, formerly a Newport cottage owner, died at her summer residence in Bernardsville, N. J., last Saturday.

Mrs. Samuel Carr, and her daughter Mrs. Hawlin, with her two children, have gone to the White Mountains for a few weeks.

### How Mr. Goel's Place is to be Lighted.

Work upon Mr. Ogden Goel's new stone villa on the Cliffs is progressing and it is now expected that the place will be ready for occupancy next season. When completed it will be one of the most elegant as well as one of the largest and most costly summer homes in Newport and its location is unsurpassed on the island. It is to have several features entirely new to summer residences here, prominent among which will be its system of illumination. All the buildings on the place and the grounds are to be lighted with incandescent electric lights and as this will require about 1200 lamps, within about 200 of the whole number now used in the entire city, Mr. Goel proposes to put in a plant of his own. What is put in is a 1500 light plant for two steam engines of 80 horse power each, with four dynamos, and this is what will probably be put in, as in addition to the lighting it will furnish power for running the elevators, truck-lifts, etc., with which this magnificent place is to be provided.

### An Infant's Body Exhumed.

A six months old male infant which died on Monday last on Division street, and which was interred the following day in the city cemetery, was Thursday exhumed by order of the Mayor and an autopsy was held by Medical Examiner MacKaye assisted by Dr. Engoy. The circumstances which led to the order for an autopsy are rather singular to say the least, though there may be nothing criminal in them. It seems that the child was brought here from Mount Vernon Hospital in New York by a Boston lady who represented that she was anxious for the health of the child and who obtained accommodations for it in a family on Division street; that the child died on Monday and was buried without a certificate, the certificate being refused because the physician's return neither named the child, its parents nor the primary cause of death; that the lady who brought the child here stated that the child was illegitimate and refused to disclose its parentage, and that a dispatch from the hospital in New York stated that though the child was delicate when discharged it was not considered in any immediate danger.

What the result of the autopsy may be is not yet known, as the intestines are to be subjected to a chemical analysis.

Mr. Walter Sherman's new cottage on Vernon avenue is now ready for lathing. It is a very attractive building, two and a half stories high with dormer windows in the roof. It fronts to the east where the second story overhangs a broad piazza and contains on the first floor a large reception hall, a sitting room, dining room and kitchen. The first three mentioned rooms are to be connected by folding doors and each has a large open fireplace. In the second story are four large chambers and a bathroom. Mr. S. H. Orr is the architect and builder.

Mr. Robert McWilliams, aged 56 years, an excursionist from Olneyville, lost his life at the beach Sunday while bathing. His body was quickly recovered and Dr. MacKaye called, but all efforts to restore life failed and it was taken in charge by Undertaker Cottrell and Monday forwarded to Olneyville. While bathing the deceased was accompanied by his two sons and they had not missed their father when the body was found.

Mr. Ward McAllister entertained a large number of cottagers at his farm in Middletown Monday with a hunt breakfast, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville, after which the party drove to the meet of the first fox hunt of the season. Both Mr. McAllister's breakfast and the hunt were social successes.

Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter's domestic again became entangled in the oil grass while bathing Monday morning and was rescued with difficulty by Mr. Frank King. Probably the young woman will prevent the possibility of another occurrence of this kind by confining her excursions to shallow water.

Miss Katie Gertrude Coyle, daughter of Mr. Daniel Coyle of Apponaug, and sister of Rev. Father James Coyle of this city, died at North Adams on Saturday, in the 26th year of her age. Miss Coyle was a most estimable young lady and during the past few years, which she spent as housekeeper for her brother, she made many warm friends in Newport to whom her death will be a sad loss. The funeral was solemnized at Apponaug on Tuesday and was attended by nearly a hundred Newport people.

Mr. J. H. Davidson, of this city, closed a several years' clerkship at the Boston Stock Saturday night to accept a more lucrative position in Boston. Before his departure, Mr. Davidson was presented with a handsome gold chain and locket by his fellow clerks, and a silver flask by numerous friends outside the store.

H. Bull, Jr., through whose agency the Read barn and adjoining buildings were insured, has adjusted and settled the loss caused by last week's fire.

Mr. C. H. Burdick and Mr. D. A. Patt were the appraisers and fixed the damages at \$175. The buildings are being repaired.

Prominent among the more brilliant social entertainments next week will be a dinner on Tuesday and a luncheon on Thursday, given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. There will be twenty odd invitations for the former and to the latter over 200.

A small but enthusiastic meeting of the G. A. R. Wetmore Association was held at the State House Thursday evening, to give expression in support of the Federal election bill now before Congress.

Mr. Philander Shaw, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been in Newport during the past week.

### A Large Plant.

The Edison Illuminating Company of this city has one of the finest as well as one of the largest electrical plants in New England, and a visit to the station on Tew's court, just off Beach street, would well repay any one interested in such matters. The company has made a wonderful growth since its organization in 1887. Then there were three electric light companies in Newport besides itself—the Newport Electric Light Company (incandescent), the Newport Illuminating Company (arc), and the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company—all of which competition it has overcome during its three years' existence. It first bought the Newport Electric Light Company and the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company and then got control of the Newport Illuminating Company by lease, which is to exist so long as either company shall succeed in getting the contract to light the city streets.

The Edison Company at present lights our streets with the arc light; furnishes all the incandescent lights used in the city, supplies the power for the street cars, and runs ten or a dozen electric motors for mechanical purposes.

To do all this requires a tremendous amount of power, a large number of poles and many miles of wire, all of which the Edison Company combines. The station on Tew's court has been twice enlarged since it was first erected and is now an imposing structure as well as a very busy place. Its engine room, which originally measured about 40x31 feet, is now 120x31 feet, and while two engines of eighty horse power each were all sufficient for the business of 1888 there are now required five engines of eighty horse power each, two for arc lights and three for incandescent lights, the three latter running six incandescent machines of 400 lights each; one 200 horse-power engine, running two No. 32 Edison generators of 107 horse power each, and one 135 horse power engine, running two No. 20 Edison generators of 30 horse power each, to supply power for the electric street cars, and one 50 horse power engine running an alternate current machine of 500 lights capacity.

The engines supplying power for the street cars are run all day, seven days in the week, and up to 11:30 at night, the smaller of the two doing the work in the early morning, and the larger the rest of the day and evening, except during the bathing hours or when an excursion is here, when both engines are required at the same time; the engines for the incandescent lights are never still, and the arc light machines are run nights. To furnish the steam necessary to keep these machines in motion five large boilers, aggregating more than 550 horse power, are required.

The popularity of the incandescent electric lights, which in the past has apparently been limited to stores and business houses, is now extending to dwellings, and the Edison Company is about to wire and light several residences, including those of Mr. Addison Thomas and Mr. A. C. Zabriskie, on Rhode Island avenue, and Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt, on Rough Point. The new villa of Mr. Ogden Goel on the Cliffs is to be provided with electric lights but for this an independent plant will probably be put in by Mr. Goel.

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### CITY BRIEFS.

NOTTINGHAM and Newports.

The semi-weekly dances at the Casino are well attended.

The bathing beach has been a busy place this week.

Mr. Gardner B. Reynolds has been in Maine this week.

Prof. F. W. Tilton and family, of this city, are at Bar Harbor.

Torpedo boat Cushing returned to the harbor Wednesday evening.

Col. S. R. Honey is expected home from Europe the last of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hazard, of Boston, have been visiting Newport friends this week.

Mr. George Cozzens, of Sandwich, Mass., is visiting Mr. W. C. Cozzens on Howard avenue.

Mr. M. M. Minton, of New York, is a guest of Mr. Lorillard Speer on Kay street this week.

Mr. W. J. Norman and family, of New York, have been visiting Newport relatives this week.

Miss Phillips, of Providence, has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Perry on Howard avenue this week.

Mr. Sidney Woollett has returned from Europe and is at his cottage on Mary and Clarke streets.

Mr. Julian T. Davies will spend August in Europe, returning to his Newport cottage in September.

The Governors of the Casino will hold the first of their two annual meetings next Monday evening.

The heels of the late C. H. Russell have sold three house lots on Narragansett avenue this week.

# Poetry.

## Three Generations.

BY JAMES W. STEVENS.

You may talk of your soldiers, let me tell you of one.  
His name was the same as mine.  
He fought at Bunker Hill at Lexington.  
He fought with brave at Brandywine.  
He numbered to the top of Bloody Point.  
Twas an up-hill journey and rough.  
He left the colors out so sunshiny day.  
When at Yorktown they cried enough.  
I stood by, as so often stood,  
Looked out for our children's delight,  
And that his fate was written old.  
He was tall, and black and white.  
Twas a sight to see you'll never forget,  
This old soldier brave and true—  
With his ill-tempered musket and bayonet.  
And his dress of buff and blue.

"Attention!" he cries, and the trembling limb.

Stratton at the martial sound,  
Till the powder is stung on his shako's rim.  
Then the bugle sounds the bugle sound—  
"Attention!" he cries, in a quivering tone—

"From age, but earnestness—

And we gather to hear, all silent grown,

The thought he yearns to express.

"My lad," he says, "the stars and the sky  
Came down and touched the earth.  
They wrapped their glories around our land  
When liberty here had birth.

"The stars brighten colors with us  
To make the world a better place to be."

But he is never to the earth  
Than it ever has been before."

"It may not be, it is to please  
That these colors should be attacked;

We are far from all the tendencies  
That self-seeking men attack.

But if it comes, my lad on you  
Let this privilege and duty weight—

Clip to the colors, and be sure  
That they get to the front and stay."

Ah! well will I be gone for another one,  
My father's wife, the love of his life,  
Of his tender grace of his loving face  
And the fond look in his eyes.

He saw with the rest the crimson crest  
Of the nation we thought we'd cowed,

With rage at the mid request  
That we'd like our right allowed.

He saw; he went and he heard the roar  
Of the guns along Chapman's Hill,  
Of the roar of battle, the roar of one,  
But that of Lindy's Lancers.

It's more than half a century past,  
But the roar will never die—

He clung to the colors to the last  
And with them we buried him.

Years after it was there came my day,  
Down there in the Aztec land;

There were many folk to count a fray  
With soldiers who had won from Mortuary—

They were thick as wool from Mortuary—  
It wasn't exactly a holiday.

After we'd crossed the Rio Grande,  
We'd be lost; the colors had gone.

And we followed where they led,  
To the front they gallantly stood—

Two a day go ahead;

We followed a sunburned road,

We conquered, whether wrong or right,

When we marched through Mexico,

It came again, and you is the thought;

Can this like wickedness show—

Say whose sins with our together fought  
Went the ones that aimed the blow!

What a tale for history to recite!

Oh! what a national strife!

What a grand stand to make!

What a son to you life!

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## Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line  
FOR NEW YORK  
The South and West.

## DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

BRITISH, PURITAN, PROVINCIAL, AND OLD COLONY in commission. Last day leave Newport at 9 P. M. Reaching New York from 10 to 12 A. M. of next day. Steamer at 9 P. M. Return to Fall River at 10 P. M. for Newport, and Fall River. The latter steamer remains at Fall River until 9 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

Sundays—Steamer leaves Newport at 10 P. M. leaves New York at 8:30 A. M., touching at Newport at 10 A. M.

A motor car is run between Fall River and Newport, week days, leaving steamer at 8:15 A. M.

Annae Connection between Pier 22, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

A concert is given on board steamers every evening by the fine orchestra attached to each.

For tickets and stationery apply at New York and Boston Dispatch Offices, 115 Broadway, Boston, 115 P. M., and 125 P. M. J. R. Keene, Genl. Manager, Boston. GEO. CONNOR, Genl. Pass. Agt., Boston. J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

## Banking and Insurance.

## INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,  
MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES' head offices are represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to Providence, and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where trustees and underwriters can be made:

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.

Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.

Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented are able to write for the insurance and reinsurance at the lowest rates and the best underwriting and character of the companies offer the strongest inducements against fire.

St. George's Co., N. Y. \$2,000,000.

American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia. 2,300,000.

Fire Association of Philadelphia. 4,200,000.

Phoenix, Co. of Liverpool. 3,500,000.

London, Co. of London. 7,500,000.

Providence, Washington Ins. Co. of Providence. 600,000.

British American Ins. Co. of Toronto. 600,000.

London, Co. of London. 6,500,000.

Manufacturing Co. of Manchester. 6,400,000.

Edinburgh, Co. of Edinburgh. 6,300,000.

London, Co. of London. 6,300,000.

Phoenix, Co. of London. 6,300,000.

London, Co. of London. 6,300,000.

## The Mercury.

John P. Parsons, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890.

The crops in Indiana are greatly damaged by the drought.

A cholera epidemic has broken out in Bagdad and all Northern Europe is alarmed.

Next Friday will be Governor's day at the Military Encampment at Oakland Beach.

The President is going to Boston to attend the National encampment of the Grand Army.

After a short revolution among the South American states peace reigns supreme once more.

The President urges congress to take some action to put a stop to the use of the mails by the lottery concern.

The fire department of Providence must be somewhat busy. There were fifty-seven alarms of fire in that city last month.

The law against the Jews in Russia passed in 1882 is to be enforced. This will result in expelling from the country over one million people.

The wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota is again reported injured. The farmers of that section of the country are having a hard time.

It is not believed that either the Tariff bill or the River and Harbor bill will be passed by the Senate before the middle of September.

The Mississippi election was held Tuesday, but nobody apparently knew about it. As usual only one ticket was cast and the standards had things completely their own way.

What with the English men-of-war, the yachts and the interest in blue-fishing the local boatmen have an exceedingly busy week. This is their harvest season and we are glad of it if it is to be a profitable one.

There is claimed to be a lively contest going on in Washington on the part of Speaker Reed and Representative McKinley on one side, and Secretary Blaine on the other on the subject of reciprocity with the South American states. There is, however, very little reliance to be put upon these reports.

The farmers' alliance is raising the mischief with the old political parties in many of the States West and South. In the West the farmers are the opponents of the Republicans and in the South the Democrats share their opposition. Just now South Carolina, North Carolina and Maryland are racked to their centres with the new form of opposition. This will be likely to make things lively this fall at the congressional elections.

The President on Wednesday sent in the appointment of Gen. Henry H. Fay to be postmaster at Newport. The nomination was promptly confirmed that same afternoon. Gov. Fay, although not a candidate for the position, will accept the office and will fill it with dignity and ability. There is no reason why he should not make a very popular government official. He will enter upon the duties of the position in a few days.

Members of Congress are just now in somewhat of a dilemma. There is no prospect of an early adjournment, probably not before the first of October. The political fences of many of them are in a precarious condition and it is imperatively necessary that they should come home and see to them. If they do that they will break a quorum and then they will be condemned for neglect of duty. Verify the life of the average congressman is not an easy one.

## North Carolina Politics.

From Democratic sources in North Carolina come advices that the Republicans may have a majority in the next Legislature and possibly capture the State generally. This is due to the operations of the Farmers' Alliance. It controls about 100,000 votes, mostly Democratic, and demands certain pledges from candidates, which the Democrats have declined to sign, while some of the Republicans have consented. As North Carolina gave Cleveland a majority of only 10,331, it would not take much dissatisfaction in the Alliance to change figures to the other side. The Alliance is pursuing a similar course in South Carolina, but owing to the difference of conditions there it is not likely to imperil Democratic supremacy, although it may effect a considerable diversion. The chief object of the Alliance in these States is to procure reform in local politics. The people at large have become convinced that their political prejudices have been utilized to keep corrupt men in power to the injury of the public. Year after year the yeomanry have presented their demands for reform, but have always coupled with them unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and submission to the decision of the Democratic State Convention. Consequently their protests have gone for naught. Now they are beginning to realize that business is more important to them than politics. Of late years there have been fewer complaints of race troubles from North Carolina than from most other Southern States. It is claimed that the colored vote is already divided between the two parties. In that case it would be easy for a wave of reform to carry the Republican party into power without danger of "negro supremacy."

The polo season has opened and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, during the remainder of the summer, excellent sport may be found at the Westchester Club grounds at the foot of Thames street.

Thursday was "picnic day" with the Sunday schools of several of our local churches and a good time was enjoyed by all participants.

## Funeral of Katie Coyle.

The Providence Journal's East Greenwich correspondent says: A large congregation of mourners and friends gathered at the church of Our Lady of Mercy Tuesday morning, notwithstanding the obsequies of Miss Katie Gertrude Coyle, who died at North Adams, Mass., last Saturday. Miss Coyle was the daughter of Daniel and Mary Coyle of Apponaug, who lived in this village a score of years or more. Owing to her failing health she visited Newport this summer, and recently went from that city to North Adams, where she grew weaker rapidly until her death. She was 20 years of age. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the following: Celebrant, Rev. John D. Coyle, Stamford Springs, Conn.; Deacon, Rev. Thomas Kane, Valley Falls; Sub-deacon, Rev. M. Downing, Newport; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. William Halligan, Pawtucket. A large number of clergy was present. During the exercises a selection was sung by a quartet from Newport. President Sarah Smith was present with a delegation of 50 young ladies, representing the Young Ladies Society of Newport. Rev. William J. Simmons addressed a few appropriate words of comfort to the relatives and friends of the deceased. The casket was placed in the hearse and the remains taken to the Catholic cemetery in this village for interment.

The deceased was the sister of Rev. Father Coyle of this city, and was a most estimable young lady.

## Terrible Disaster in Lawrence.

A cyclone swept over a part of Lawrence, Mass., known as South Lawrence, Saturday forenoon, July 20th, doing great damage. In five minutes it had killed eight people, seriously injured from 13 to 20, slightly injured at least 23 more, cut a swath through a thickly populated section 500 feet wide and a mile long, rendered 300 persons homeless, destroyed or greatly damaged from 75 to 100 buildings, mostly dwelling houses, leveled a beautiful square of over 300 trees and entailed a property loss now estimated at \$100,000 of which was uninsured, against damage by wind and storm. The calamity is the greatest which has visited Lawrence since the fall and burning of the Pemberton Mills, 30 years ago.

The northern boundary of the belt of destruction was but three streets south of the loft mills, with their busy throngs of thousands of workers, showing how narrow was the escape from more appalling loss of life and property. It was a veritable dog day; the air was hot and humid; dark clouds scurried westward through the heavens, with intermittent rain. Suddenly the wind veered to the west, an inky black, cone-like cloud, seemed to drop from the cumulonimbus mass hanging in the southwest, and moved rapidly with awful aspect toward the city. It was accompanied by torrents of rain. Buildings were crushed like egg shells. Some were lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Others were tipped over or blown from their position, and more or less damaged. The air was filled with flying debris.

Most of those who met death in the wreck were killed instantly. Many lay unconscious or groaning in the ruins of their homes. The survivors were too much terrified to know where or when the cyclone ended its course, but the twin of ruin in its path showed that it demolished nearly everything in its way.

## PORTSMOUTH.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a luncheon at "Oakland Farm" on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Charles A. Manchester and three others spent Thursday and Friday of last week with friends in this town.

Mr. Nelson Weaver is confined to his bed by sickness. Dr. C. F. Barker is attending him.

Mr. Weaver has been in poor health for a long time, and last spring commenced the management of the farm of Richard W. Sisson.

Resolutions adopted by the Christian Church upon the death of Mrs. Cynthia Thurston.

Whereas in the Providence of God, we have been called upon to mourn the loss by death of our late sister, Mrs. Cynthia Thurston, who has been a faithful and efficient member of our church during the past ten years.

It is therefore Resolved—That we sincerely mourn the loss of one of our oldest and valued members.

Resolved—That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our late sister.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, published in the Newport MERCURY, and entered upon the records of the church.

By order of the Executive Board.

## E. A. SLOSSON Committee.

Mrs. J. W. Colwell and daughter, and Mrs. Colwell's sister, Miss Saunders, of Scituate are spending a few days with friends in this town.

Dr. James T. Sherman and family, of Boston, Mass., are at Mr. J. R. Manchester's for August.

## Sudden Death of a Middletown Man.

Mr. William H. Smith, a farmer on Whapping road, Middletown, died very suddenly at the Boston freight depot in this city Wednesday afternoon, while engaged in delivering a load of potatoes for shipment. A runaway team collided with his team and it is thought that his immediate death was the result of the shock as he died a few moments after, although not until every thing about his team was made right. He had been in poor health for several years, the original cause supposed to have been a partial sunstroke and it is quite probable that his drive to town in the heat on Wednesday had greatly weakened his condition.

He was an honest, industrious man, and a good citizen, and will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a son of Mr. William Smith of Paradise avenue, Middletown, and he leaves a widow and two children.

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ternoons, during the remainder of the summer, excellent sport may be found at the Westchester Club grounds at the foot of Thames street.

Thursday was "picnic day" with the Sunday schools of several of our local churches and a good time was enjoyed by all participants.

## The Yachts.

The New York Yacht Club fleet arrived here from New London, Thursday, on their annual cruise, and yesterday sailed the Golet cup races off this port. The run from New London was to have been a race, valuable prizes being offered for each class, but owing to the sudden death of Mr. G. L. Schuyler, one of the oldest members of the club, which occurred on board the Electra at an early hour Thursday morning, all attempt at racing was abandoned, and the trip was made informally.

The weather, however, was everything that a yachtsman could desire, and, except for the sadness which the death of so popular a member had cast over the fleet, the run was a thoroughly enjoyable one, occupying only a little over four hours.

The Electra brought the remains of its deceased guest, and Commodore Gerry called upon the griefstricken family who are occupying the Tilden cottage at Jamestown. The body, accompanied by the family, went to New York Thursday night.

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# The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders Shows Royal Baking Powder Superior to all Others

In strength, leavening power, and general usefulness; a cream of tartar powder of the very highest quality.

The Royal Baking Powder is thus stamped by highest official authority The Leading Baking Powder of the World.

## Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Whale-oil soap and carbolic acid, in quantity of one pound of soap to one ounce of acid, dissolved in five gallons of warm water, will keep the borer out of apple trees. Apply two or three times during the growing season. If the egg is already laid wash and kill the borer as soon as its work begins to appear.

The eyesight of many horses is injured by the pungent ammonia odors from their manure. The liquid excrement is especially rich in ammonia. At all seasons an abatement should be kept within reach, and in summer, especially, free ventilation must be given, to remove the odors as soon as the ammonia is formed. Wire netting over windows will admit air and exclude flies.

Cellars in summer should be ventilated chiefly at night, while the air is cool outside. Keep out the sunlight as much as possible. The cellar is not a living-room, and for most uses it is better to keep it as cool as possible, especially in a hot summer, when the temperature is so generally different as it is the present season. The well ought to be open so that packages of butter can be let down into its cool depths, as housewives used to keep it hard before any farmer had learned to regard a good ice supply as a necessity for good dairying.

There are many more difficulties in keeping fowls cooped up in summer than at any other time of year. They are much more liable to both flee and disease if kept closely confined. Lice multiply very rapidly, and the dust bath that frees the chicks from it is best secured by giving the fowls a run on freshly plowed ground. This need not be the garden. Hens go for the garden beds simply because these are most finely mellowed and with few hard lumps. Have a place freshly plowed, and dig in a mixture of oats and wheat so as to partly cover the grain. In scratching to find this the hens will cover themselves with dust and rid themselves of lice.

Those who work little land and make it extremely rich find ways of increasing the revenue from it that owners of large farms either would not think of or could not find time to try. About the first of July we saw a German woman who had a big growth of corn and early potatoes, setting out cabbage plants in the spaces between the rows and hills. Late cabbage, as these were, make the greater part of their growth after both corn and potatoes are harvested. When the corn is cut up the stubs with roots will be pulled up, and this will make the stubble almost as mellow as digging out a crop of potatoes will. Only early corn and potatoes will hear this double cropping of the land, and they should be got off as early as possible.

If because of stones or natural unevenness of the surface the clover is cut high, there is a great waste. The stub left on the ground is of no benefit to the clover plant, and the new growth will come quicker and more strongly with a cut as close to the surface of the ground as possible. With other hay there is equal advantage in close cutting. Often in fine grass the bulk of the weight as well as of the value will be within three or four inches of the root. Quick growth after cutting depends more on richness of soil, timely rains and early cutting than upon the mass of grass left uncut. If the cutting be done early the aftermath will be good. If it is delayed until the grass becomes woody and the seed begins to form there will be little aftermath and a greatly diminished yield next season.

**A Business Woman.**

Elbowing her way through the crowd in the Palmer House rotunda, a short, buxom woman, with a few silvery threads in her dark hair, walked up to the desk and threw down a grip-sack with all the assurance of a veteran drummer.

"I want a room at once," she said.

"Yes."

"I don't want the best in the house nor the worst. For \$2 a day you should give me comfortable apartments."

"Please to serve you madam."

Receiving her room, she deposited a sum of money in the safe, read a few letters which had been awaiting her arrival, sent two or three telegrams, and found on just when the best train left for New York, all in short order.

This woman, whose business-like manner astonished the clerks, was Mrs. F. J. Lake of Castle, Mont., and she has a remarkable history.

She was born in a California mining camp and was known all over the country as "Little Dot." Before learning to read she could assort the rock and pick out the good ore. Her first study was mineralogy, and, in fact, she would study nothing else. When a piece of ore was found the first thing was to get "Little Dot's" opinion of its value. When a young woman she went to Europe for a course of study, but soon left the seminary for the practical field of Newcastle and other mining places. A few years afterward her father lost his name and died, and "Little Dot" was left to look out for herself. She moved to Castle, Mont., and has been there ever since. For a few months ago she was the only woman in the State personally engaged in mining. She is an owner, as well as a partner in three or four mines. She knows her business from the beginning, she does her own assaying, and is the superintendant of the properties in which she has interests, and gives down the mines and gives directions about the work.—"Chicago Tribune."

Never was worn so long a coat, glove, or vest as this, but evening toilet.

That distortion of the stomach which many people feel after eating, may be due to the overindulgence of the food, but, in fact, overindulgence is a weakness of the digestive organs, the best remedy for which is a diet of plain food, to be taken after dinner.

Children Cry for

Children Cry for

## WYOMING AND IDAHO.

Characteristics of the New State.

Wyoming has an area of about 100,000 square miles; its breadth from east to west being 350 miles, and from north to south 275 miles. The general appearance of the country is mountainous, with valleys, broad, rolling plains, sheltered foothills and bold bluffs and buttes. The elevation ranges from 4,500 to 14,000 feet above the sea-level. The present population is estimated at from 6,000 to 15,000 whites. The Indians are all on reservations, are peaceful and are being educated to mechanical and farming pursuits.

Stock-raising is the most important industry. In 1888, the large stock numbered 2,000,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and goats and 1,000,000 horses and mules, all worth in round numbers \$15,000,000. The grazing lands represent about one-half the area of the new State.

The new State is rich in minerals, 30,000 square miles of its surface being underlaid by coal-bearing strata alone.

The output of coal in 1888 was 1,300,000 tons. Beside coal there are rich deposits of soda, sulphur, salt, slate, gypsum, copper, tin, mica, marble, sandstone, magnesia and other minerals. Both lead and silver gold mines abound. The oil-fields are extensive, covering a belt thirty miles wide and 200 long.

The farm products are alpaca, from two to three cuttings a year and average about one-half the tons to the acre; oats, wheat and barley. Potatoes grow to perfection.

Wyoming is larger than New England, and has more natural resources of all kinds. Its water-power is unlimited, and the facilities for manufacturing industries are of the best.

At the present time there are ten organized counties in Wyoming. Cheyenne is the Capital and the largest town.

Idaho is an Indian word signifying "Gem of the Mountains." The new State is 430 miles in length from north to south, and 250 miles wide in the extreme southern part. There are 18,000,000 acres classed as mountainous, 15,000,000 acres of agricultural lands, 7,000,000 acres of forests, 25,000,000 acres of grazing country, and 600,000 acres of lakes. In 1880 the population of the Territory was 32,000, but it has since increased until the figures have passed the 100,000 point. There are sixteen organized counties in the State and a large number of thriving towns. The capital and largest city is Boise City, situated in the southern part of the State on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The agricultural lands of Idaho are almost exclusively sage-brush and require irrigation to make them productive. They occupy a large portion of the arableable area of the state and generally consist of broad plateaus. A stranger unacquainted with sage-brush lands would regard any attempt to reclaim them as useless, but with irrigation the soil becomes exceedingly productive. The best farms in Idaho were once sterile sage lands. The soil is especially adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, the warmth of the earth and the mildness of the soil always warranting an abundant yield when watered.

There are 320 school districts in Idaho and 216 schools, with 10,000 enrolled pupils. The total number of children of school age is in the neighborhood of twenty thousand. There are ten school libraries and the yearly expenditure for schools is over \$200,000.

The national debt of Germany, which is much smaller than that of any other country in the world, is, in round figures, \$10,000,000.

Alaska cost only \$5,000,000, and the revenue to the National Treasury is expected to amount to \$3,000,000 a year for the next twenty years.

The Czar, according to a recent statistician's calculation, is the largest private owner of land in the world, the total is about 50,000,000 acres, about the size of the whole of France.

The most densely populated square mile in the world is in the city of New York; it is inhabited by 270,000 people, the larger part of whom are Italians who speak only their native language.

Baron Liebig, the great German chemist, says that as much flour as can lie on the point of a table knife contains as much nutritive constituents as eight pints of the best and most nutritious beer made.

A flowering plant has never been found within the Antarctic circle; but in the Arctic region there are 762 kinds of flowers; their colors, however, are not so bright or varied as those of warmer regions.

The history of the Cunard line of steamships is remarkable. It began operations in 1840; in its half-century of business not a single passenger of the millions who have crossed the Atlantic in the Cunarders has been lost.

Precious stones are much more widely distributed than formerly. There are many families who own jewels to the value of half a million, while wealthy people had even \$100,000 invested in diamonds ten years ago.

According to recent figures, the people of this country are longer lived than those of Europe; in this country eighteen persons out of every 1,000 die each year, in England the average is twenty and in Germany twenty-six.

We lose two pounds of water every twenty-four hours by perspiration, and the more we perspire the cooler we become; there are 27,000,000 pores on the surface of our bodies, which, if placed in a line, would extend twenty-eight miles in length.

The amount of water the sun raises from the earth is estimated at the enormous weight of 37,000,000 tons a minute; the quantity of coal required to produce a heat in any way equivalent to the sun's is calculated to be 12,000,000,000,000,000 tons, or 8,000,000 cubic miles, a second.

Dr. Brown Sequard is as confident as ever of the virtues of the discovery popularly called the "elixir of life," and he has converted some very influential French doctors to his way of thinking, though the bulk of the profession is adverse to it.

"Sometimes we come across wrinkles that are plowed so deeply," said a massage manipulator yesterday, "that a massage won't take them out. That we resort to rapping. Painfully." Not at all. It is done pneumatically, with a rubber bulb,"—Philadelphia Record.

It is a fact well known to physicians that the two eggs laid by pigeons almost invariably produce male and female. Some curious experiments as to which of the eggs produce the male and which the female have resulted in showing that the first egg laid is the female and the second the male.

The Dali process of sterilizing milk has recently been introduced into London; fresh milk placed in cans which are hermetically sealed, then heated and cooled alternately until the germs are destroyed; the milk can then be kept for years without losing its freshness or failing to yield cream and butter.

To give vivacity to the expression "liverless years," Darwin in "Origin of Species" gives this: "Take a narrow strip of paper, eighty-three feet four inches in length, and stretch it along the wall of a large hall, then nail it across and the tenth of an inch; this tenth of an inch will represent ten years, and the entire strip, one hundred years."

It is asserted that the habit of opinion is being introduced into Great Britain, not in the nature of an evil custom, but under the advice of some medical men to their patients.

There has arisen in consequence a demand that the medical societies shall meet promptly and sharply with any physician who may be found to have practised such a vice as a remedy.

The First Sewing Machine.—It is strange how badly we get important matters of history mixed. Ask any well-informed person who invented the sewing machine, and the reply will be Elias Howe, which is far from the truth, it is the case. The first sewing machine was invented in England by Thomas Saint in 1790, sixty years before Howe was born. One of Saint's old machines is now on exhibition in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, England.—"St. Louis Republic."

Use Royal's Creme for Breakfast and Supper, and Baking and Cooking, cakes, puddings, cream, &c., and all kinds of

children's cream soups.

ROYAL'S CREAM.

Children Cry for

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## REDFERN FASHIONS.

The Latest Novelties, for Beachwear and Country—A Boating Gown and Light Travelling Wrap.

NEW YORK, July, 1890.—To many people, one of the greatest delights the summer brings, is the possibility of spending a good part of each day upon the water, away from the heat, dust and ubiquitous insect of the land. Yachting is, of course, the Royal amusement in this line, but it is only a favored few who are able to indulge in so costly a pastime, and very many who might so indulge, are prevented by reason of physical disability from enjoying anything in the nature of a sea voyage. For them as for pleasure seekers of limited means, there is only the quiet lake or river, or the sheltered bay, upon which to dispense themselves. But there's lots of enjoyment to be got out of even a small sail or row-boat, if one has but a good company, and a sensible and becoming costume.

This latter item is of supreme importance to the feminine sallies, and she who is happiest this summer is the girl who can sport one of

the latest novelties.

Redfern's Linen Boating Gown.

As seen in the cut, this dress is of

light linen in natural unbleached coloring, with a band around the skirt of dark brown linen, and three rows of brown linen braid for a heading. A tailer of the brown is turned up and draped on the right hip, and the yoke, collar, deep cuffs and belt are of the same. The latter are all trimmed with braid, like the skirt. A fisherman's cap of brown silk jersey completes this neat and effective costume.

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(Continued from first page) being split, enabling in its inanities and inspiring in its influence, deserves our highest admiration.

The semi-annual examinations gave an indication of the advantages secured by strict effort on the part of the teachers, in the excellent standing of those examined, and in June, when the final test was applied, the result was a higher percentage of those who were entitled to promotion than would ordinarily have been anticipated. An illustration is afforded in the number of graduates in the first grammar grade, which included nearly every member of the class, whereas three or four years ago more than twenty per cent. failed to receive a diploma. This result is a demonstration not only of good work in that grade during the last year, but also of improved methods in all the other grammar grades.

The percentage of regular promotions in all the schools is higher than usual and consequently, the number of cases demanding special promotion by the superintendent is greatly diminished. In this connection, the following schedule of special promotions made just September, with the results, is given:

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS, SEPT., 1889.					
Total Passed	Failed	Left School			
2d Grammar	21	5			
3d	13	7	1	6	
4th	32	12	10	9	
1st Inst.	10	1	6		
2d	13	9	3	1	
	89	42	25	22	

It is evident that in a number of instances the special promotion was of no advantage to the scholar and it is probable that the superintendent, who was just entering upon his duties at that time, gave more consideration to the desire of parents than the circumstances justified. As a rule, no special promotion will be made unless the teacher and superintendent concur. In the belief, based upon the record of the year, that the scholar will be able to proceed satisfactorily with the Higher class, where the scholar cannot do this, his connection with a class must be detrimental to its general progress and the promotion would be unjustifiable.

Although the schools have done such creditable work during the year, it is true that there is much room for improvement. I am aware of the many obstacles to be met in suitably preparing 2,000 children to meet the responsibilities of life and of good citizenship. Irregular attendance, difference of temperament, varying degrees of ability, and many other reasons make it difficult to reach a lofty ideal, but I anticipate a period when a large proportion of our scholars, who have completed the Grammar School course, shall be well qualified to read, write and spell; shall be well grounded in the principles of arithmetic, and tolerably well equipped in the use of the English language, with a general knowledge of Geography and the history of their own country; and above all pervading all, trained to think for themselves.

To some, this may not seem to be raising a very high standard; but if they will carefully consider the matter it will be found high enough to make its achievement a difficult problem.

The course of study, covering nine grades below the High School has been tried and amended from time to time and I have no suggestion to offer at present in regard to any change in its details. What is the very best course of study in a public school system has not yet been established, and as the assembled Superintendents of New England are to discuss it in November, with a view to finding one, we can afford to wait.

Meanwhile, my desire is that our teachers should consider less what they teach than how they teach. Certain limits from one page to another, are assigned for each term, but the teacher who satisfies himself with a blind adherence to the limits, will lose the opportunity the educator desires.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

During the year an important step has been taken, in the incorporation of the Industrial school for girls, on Broadway, with the public school system of the city. The enterprise was inaugurated some years ago under the direction of Miss Wormeley and was supported by funds subscribed by private individuals. It was highly successful from its opening until it closed in April last. Scholars in large numbers attended the school at other than the regular school hours and made excellent progress in cooking, dressmaking and the details of housekeeping.

The entire community were greatly interested in the good work and when Miss Wormeley decided to abandon it and proposed to give the plant to the city provided the school could be accepted as a part of the public school system, the city council, recognising the general sentiment of the people, voted to appropriate \$8,000 per annum to its support, should the school committee decide to assume the responsibility and direction of it.

This decision has been made and a resolution adopted by the committee, announcing September 8th as the day for opening the school. Miss Annie F. Marlow, who has been an instructor in the school since its opening, has been engaged to resume her position in charge of the dressmaking department, and Miss Louisa A. Nicholas has been chosen to instruct in the cooking department.

It is proposed at first, to give the lessons as in the past, at other than the regular school hours, but efforts will be made to arrange some scheme by which the instruction in the Industrial school shall also be given in the usual hours of the school sessions, without interfering with the regular curriculum. This certainly can be accomplished with girls of the highest standing in their classes and possibly may serve as a stimulant to the ambition of others.

The property has not yet been turned over to the school committee and I can give no definite idea of the amount necessary to be expended in giving the school a proper equipment, nor am I prepared to estimate the expense of its maintenance. The amount already appropriated will suffice to equip and pay the expenses of the school until Jan. 1st, 1891, and meanwhile experience will have shown enough to enable us to make a proper estimate of the requirements for the ensuing year.

The increased attention given during recent years to the use of language is already showing most excellent results, and the introduction of a text book upon the subject, in the intermediate schools, has given it an augmented interest.

Happily for the rising generation, the day of technical grammar, with its dry details, monotonous parsing and complicated analysis, has passed away and the youthful scholar of the present time is instructed in the practical use of his mother tongue, with the opportunity later on in his scholastic career, if desirable, to master the intricacies and requirements of grammatical lore.

In drawing, satisfactory progress has been made by the scholars and the meetings held twice every month for the instruction of the teachers have been of great advantage.

In music, the improvement has been marked, and while the special examination showed that much attention had been given to the principles, the singing of the scholars upon various public occasions has demonstrated to all interested, that the training under Miss Blanckard is of the highest character. Her annual report is herewith submitted and will give a better idea of the plan and scope of her instruction than could otherwise be obtained.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline in the schools as a whole is very good, but in some of them there is room for improvement. Any teacher who observes that her scholars are more orderly and attentive while the superintendent is present, may infer that there has been too much confusion previously. In some cases the teacher's standard of good order is not high enough and it naturally follows, that upon promotion even proper restrictions are deemed too exacting by the pupil who has not been accustomed to them.

The whole number of cases of corporal punishment, reported as required under the rule, is 145. In some instances the result has perhaps been beneficial, but I am confident that to many of them such a form of punishment was unnecessary if not harmful. The number of cases occurring in the grammar grades is happily diminishing.

I anticipate with pleasure the speedy coming of the school year, when from beginning to end, the rod will not be used in one of them. I am aware of the fact that occasionally there are exceptional cases when corporal punishment seems to be the only adequate method of discipline, but in such important emergencies, if the child is over ten years of age, I would suggest a conference with the principal of the building or with the superintendent before actually resorting to the rattan.

#### EVENING SCHOOLS.

The opening schools were opened as usual about November 1st, and were in session twenty weeks. The whole number of students enrolled was 147, and the average attendance was 61. The whole number of teachers employed was ten and the average number was eight. The total cost of these schools of instruction was \$12,035 and the amount received from the state was \$395. In the much larger attendance and in the good results accomplished, these schools show an advance over former years and fully justify their maintenance as a part of the system of public instruction.

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#### EVENING SCHOOLS.

The following teachers have resigned since the last annual report: Miss Greenman, of the Willow street, Third Primary; Miss Weaver, of the Rogers High School; Mr. Tilton, Head Master of the Rogers High School. Miss Pettska has been chosen to succeed Miss Greenman. Miss Kate L. Clarke has been appointed teacher of English literature in the High School and Mr. Frank E. Thompson, by deserved promotion, has been made Head Master. Prof. John K. Leslie, formerly for some years connected with the High School, has been elected Sub-master in that institution, and has accepted the position.

Changes in the corps of instructors are, ordinarily, to be deplored, but it will be gratifying to all who are interested in educational matters, to know that there is no reason to suppose that these changes, however much they may be regretted by the committee, will in any manner impair the efficiency of the schools. On the contrary, the eminent qualifications of the new teachers for their respective positions, their high character and their well established record of service in Newport, are a sure guarantee that the wisdom of the committee will be justified and the standard of thorough training advanced in all our schools.

#### NEW TEACHERS.

Miss Lee, Miss Groff and Miss Bryer have been appointed teachers in the First, Second and Third Primary schools to be established in the Calvert School building. All of them are graduates of the Rogers High School and all have had two or three years of experience in teaching.

#### TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

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Mr. L. D. Davis and Chaplain F. B. Rose of the U. S. Training Station, Upson, on the conclusion of this literary exercise, all proceeded to the front of the building where two trees were planted by the scholars with due ceremony. Trees were also planted on the Willow street grounds by the scholars of that school. Later in the day, ten trees were planted on Broadway, under the direction of Chalmers Cozzens, in continuation of the plan adopted previously for the advancement of that locality.

During the year, a national flag has been supplied for every school in the city. The first one was presented to the High School by Miss Elizabeth H. Swinhorne. Others were given as follows: Coddington school by Mr. James S. Swan, Potter and Willow street schools by Messrs. William and Robert P. Hamilton, Leathal school by the teachers, scholars and friends of the school in its vicinity, Clarke street school by the scholars and teachers in that building, Facewell and Edward street schools by scholars teachers and friends, through Miss Bertha Mumford, Calvert school by Col. Albert G. Landers, Cranston avenue, Kindergarten and Parish schools by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Feiring. By direction of the school committee, flag staffs were placed upon every school building, and from time to time, the flags were raised over each building with appropriate ceremonies. These occasions were both instructive and patriotic, as the scholars participated in them, with recitations upon the history of the flag, kindred topics and patriotic songs, while inspiring addresses were made by His Honor the Mayor, members of the school committee and other citizens. The influence of these patriotic celebrations will be enduring and the scholars undoubtedly, while recognizing the blessings which the national emblem renders possible, will also appreciate the responsibilities and duties which equally devolve upon all true citizens who enjoy them.

In concluding this report I beg to express my appreciation of the hearty cooperation given me by the members of the School Committee in all matters relating to the school, and my thanks for the courteous consideration with which they have received and acted upon my recommendations. To the teachers also, I am under great obligations for the willing attention they have given to my suggestions and for the loyal spirit with which they have aided in advancing the interests of the schools. I can testify, from observation, to the steadfast performance of duty, the patience under trials, and the unflagging interest in their scholars, which have made the past year, one of successful achievement in the schools, and I know that we can rely upon them for the same high qualities in the future.

The very many expressions of confidence and satisfaction received during the year from the people of Newport have served to alleviate the burdens of duty and responsibility that are connected with the administration of the school system and have been most gratefully accepted. This, however, is not to me a new experience, for during the fifteen years that I have had the honor of serving them in various official positions, I have always been made to feel that conscientious effort was truly appreciated by a Newport constituency, whose kindness and regard demonstrated upon innumerable occasions, have made the performance of every public duty in their service a positive pleasure.

In municipal affairs there is no subject in which the people of Newport are more highly interested than in their public schools, and their intelligence, progressive spirit and generous consideration of the exigencies of the schools, can be relied upon to insure for their city, educational facilities that shall merit the praise which belongs only to the very best.

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